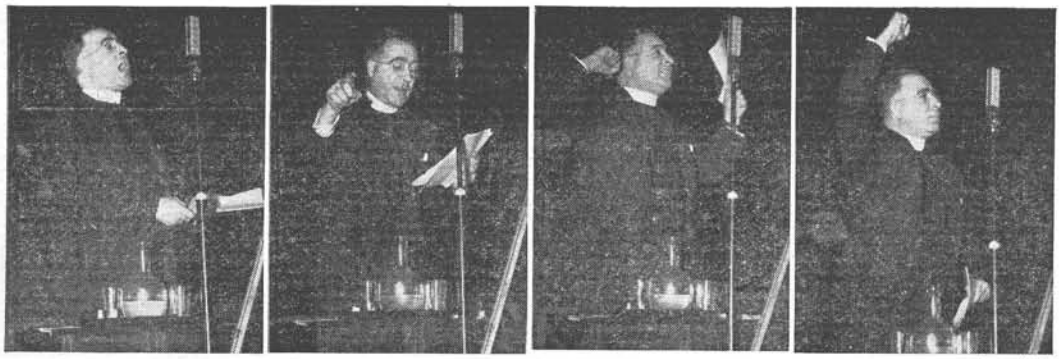

—Acme Photos

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SOCIAL JUSTICE

Father Coughlin's Weekly

Produce For Use At a Fair Profit

Vol. I No. 15 | Royal Oak, Michigan | June 22, 1936

COUGHLIN'S CHALLENGE

(Text page 14)

Radio Blast Hits F. D. R., G. O. P.

New Party Upsets '36 Campaign

Lemke Candidate for President

(Story page 3)

DOUBLE CROSSER *VS.* PROMISE BREAKER

By Special Cleveland Correspondent at Republican Convention

The two major political parties are so bankrupt of presidential timber that the only choice they afford the American people is this:

Pick between

A) The Democratic Promise Breaker

B) The Republican Double Crosser

The promise breaking proclivities of the present Chief-executive of the nation and Democratic nominee is too well known to demand proof One sample is enough.

"We'll drive the money changers out of the temple." (Inaugural Address, March 4, 1933.)

The double-crossing ability of the Republican nominee for President of the United States was demonstrated before he was even nominated.

One favorite, but none the less invidious strategem of stuffed shirt candidates to "build themselves up" is to induce trusting members of their party to take some action, apparently with the candidate's consent, and then to "double cross" the trusting, but unfortunate dupes, by verbally kicking them and their actions all over creation for the attendant publicity of being "independent" and "unbossed."

Crossed Even Leaders

Republican candidate Alf Landon resorted to this moth-eaten political trick in order to get headlines "**Landon Courageously Balks At Platform,**" or "**Landon Lash Stings Leaders,**" etc., the day he was nominated.

He permitted the Republican National Convention Platform Committee to present and the convention to adopt the evasive, pseudo New Deal's "everything-to-all-men" platform with his full consent, and then after he had the committee and the convention out on a limb, he proceeded to saw it off by sending a telegram to be read to the convention before his nomination—by that time absolutely assured—repudiating the three most important planks in it; namely—

1. The currency plank
2. The labor plank—involving a constitutional amendment
3. The civil service plank.

Said William Townes, Scripps-Howard reporter in The Cleveland Press, the day the convention closed, June 12, referring to Landon's trick, which he referred to as "a policy whip."

"The party leader's (Landon's) use of a policy whip just before his nomination left leaders in the opposing factions with varied reactions, some showing bitter resentment. It was too late for anything to be done about it and they indicated that they were aware of it.

"A prominent member of the committee charged today that the last question asked of Gov. Landon's representatives in the group before a final vote late yesterday was:

" 'Is Governor Landon satisfied with the platform as it now is?'

"The reply, the member said, was a confident and unqualified "'Yes!'

"The member added that it was his belief that the Landon telegram of interpretations was written by his advisers in Cleveland and read over the 'phone to Gov. Landon.

"William Allen White, Landon Platform Member, admitted today that he told the Committee Gov. Landon was satisfied because it was his (the Governor's) platform. He stated, however, that he did qualify his comment by pointing out that certain planks had been changed over the Governor's objections.

" 'The committee members hadn't dreamed about such a telegram coming from Gov. Landon,' Mr. White said, adding, 'the door for it wasn't completely closed.' "

Thus the cherubic William Allen White and his fair-haired boy, Alf Landon, administered the double cross.

Mr. American voter:

Take your choice. Which will you have? The Democratic Promise-Breaker or the Republican Double-Crosser.

Help yourself.

Father Coughlin:

The Republican platform is stamped with the stupidity of the Dark Ages. The gold standard wrecked civilization in 1914.

There are only eleven billion dollars worth of gold in the world. All currency and credit is predicated on this eleven billion dollars worth of gold. The ratio of currency to gold is two and one-half to one. The ratio of credit to gold is ten to one. We Americans canceled eighteen billion dollars worth of Europe's war loans. Europe later repudiated eleven billion dollars more.

The total debt as a result of the war is one hundred sixty billion dollars. Therefore, the gold standard is the greatest casualty of the World War.

All gold standard money is false because it is predicated on the basis that money is wealth and gold is money.

* * *

Landon says that Congress must have restored to it the right to coin and regulate the value of money, a right now held by the President. Yet, everyone knows that the President does not coin and regulate the value of money. Everyone knows that the privately owned Federal Reserve Bank coins and regulates the value of money.

Why were the Republicans not honest enough to face this issue instead of trying to deceive millions of National Union for Social Justice members with the half truths, which are worse than whole lies?

Borah Says No to Landon's Stand on Gold

Senator Borah of Idaho, who refused to say whether he would vote for Governor Landon for President, did not care to comment on Governor Landon's message to the Republican Convention. "I am not clear as to what it means," said Borah.

"If it means he is for the gold standard, of course, I am wholly in disagreement with that, but he says he is not in favor, as I understand it, of returning to the gold standard 'unless it can be done without penalizing our Democratic economy and without injury to our producers of agricultural products.'

"But it can not be done without doing both. There can be no greater threat to the producers of this country than a pledge to return to the gold standard. We had the gold standard, the world had the gold standard, and it was one of the great causes of the demoralization of agriculture as well as the general economic breakdown.

"There ought not to be any doubt about that matter and there isn't any doubt about it as far as I am concerned."

Wall Street Seer

—*Acme Photo*

Roger Babson

Financial Sage Up to Old Tricks

Roger W. Babson, America's foremost statistician and breaks into the news with another prediction. He advises you as Americans:

"To have a small nest-egg in good Canadian securities, to be left in care of a Montreal bank."

Obviously addressing his remarks to those few Americans who still have money enough left to buy securities, this patriarch of advice-givers contributes his bit to the bankers' scheme of putting American gold where it will do the most good—for foreign nations.

Thus Mr. Babson forges on to improve his reputation as a prophet and calmly to plant the seeds of un-Americanism by his theory that America is not good enough for American wealth.

They're Telling Us!

"**Rugged Individualism**" is a new cloak for the old doctrine of "Every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

Bankers urged to save for a "rainy day" and when the rainy day came they closed their doors like the man who had borrowed his neighbor's umbrella and refused to return it as he was using it himself.

Cleveland Ohio, (Special)—Jeff Davis, King of hoboes, came to the Cleveland Convention, intent, he said, upon one thing: That the Republican Convention there include a platform plank demanding that railroads permit 'boes to ride in box cars for one cent a mile:

"There are just thousands of box cars a-settin' back on switches and in the railyards not doing anyone any good, least of all the railroads.

"Why couldn't they put a few benches in 'em, install a tin tub or a make-shift shower in one end, and put 'em on the road?"

The "tin tub or a shower" would be "necessity," Davis opined, adding: "A 'bo has a certain amount of pride. He will work. A tramp won't, and the 'bo knows he's more likely to get a job if he looks presentable."

Eyes and Ears

By Mark Meechan

At Cleveland, this last week, was staged the opening of the nation's regularly-recurring, big political sham battle.

It was fought under the sign of the "pussyfoot."

To detect the pussyfooter in politics, look for expressions so artfully framed to hoodwink the "average" voter that they do not make sense even to the voter far below the average.

This, for example, from the brand new, porous platform of the Republican party:

"We will restore to the Congress the authority lodged with it by the Constitution to coin money and regulate the value thereof by repealing all the laws delegating the authority to the executive."

As long as the Federal Reserve Act remains unrepealed that kind of a promise on the part of either political party is sheer hypocrisy.

The political party that advocates the return to Congress of its constitutional "authority" to coin money and regulate the power thereof, without explicitly advocating the purchase and control of the privately owned Federal Reserve Central Banking system, is simply pussyfooting.

Contrary to the implication of the Republican platform, that the power to regulate the value of our money is in the hands of the executive, that power is more definitely than ever in the hands of the internationally-minded Federal Reservists.

Banking legislation passed by the rubber-stamp, New-Deal-dominated Congress handed over to the Federal Reserve banks the right to convert, at any time, their holdings of government obligations into currency—to full 100 per cent of their value.

Such power is vital to the regulation of the value of our money. It is in the hands of the Federal Reserve bankers, who can *still* inflate and deflate the value of our money—at their pleasure.

There should have been enough *sound* knowledge of money, among the "sound" money advocates of the Republican platform committee, to know this obvious truth. They must be pussyfooting.

Remember always that the Frazier-Lemke Bill was the only piece of legislation, to come before the House under the New Deal, which would really give Congress its constitutional power over money.

Republican leaders, including permanent chairman Snell of the Republican Convention, ganged with New Deal and "conservative" Democrats to assassinate that Bill.

In the Senate the only bill even to embody the principle of restoring to Congress its power over money was the Nye-Sweeney Central Banking Bill. There likewise the Republicans, including Keynoter Steiwer and minority leader McNary, voted with the New Dealers and the Democrats to snow under the Bill.

On the subject of ending private, predatory, unconstitutional regulation of money, we do not have two political parties.

When this vital, people's issue arises, the Republican and Democratic parties lose their separate identities and merge into the International Bankers' Party.

That is why the Union Party *had* to come into existence.

Millions of people are demanding the opportunity to express themselves on the most important of all issues.

Millions of Americans want a means of registering their mandate that the government try the only method, yet untried, to end the misery of depression—that is constitutional banking.

Millions of people realize that sound money, gold standard money, New Deal (supposedly devalued) money—all have a notable record of failure, as far as the people's interests are concerned.

Millions of people are clamoring for honest money and the end of the Hoover-Roosevelt Depression.

That demand *created* the Union Party.

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Radio Challenge to Nation First Word of New Party

New York, June 19—Into the microphone on Friday night, June 19, to an audience estimated at over 30 million, Father Coughlin spoke one of the greatest political orations of all time when he charged the ills of the 20th century to the money changers and revealed to the people a way out of the "no man's land" of politics by announcing that William Lemke, Congressman from North Dakota, would be a candidate for President of the United States on the platform of the newly formed Union Party.

Roosevelt Landon

—International Photos

Targets of Coughlin's Double-Barreled Attack

Father Coughlin prefaced his greatest speech thus:

"It is my purpose to engage your attention as I discuss, first, why I do not find it morally possible to support either the Republicans and their platform or the Democrats and their promises. Second, I shall make plain where the National Union for Social Justice, including myself, will stand in relation to the forthcoming elections in November of this year."

He then charged that the money changers were at the bottom of the world depression:

"Their insistence on preserving a theory of so-called privately issued and controlled sound money was the chief cause which produced want in the midst of plenty."

Reminding his listeners of Roosevelt's '32 promises, he said:

"Never since the days of the Gentle Master and His Sermon on the Mount were such humanitarian principles enunciated."

His voice trembling with emotion, Father Coughlin explained how "Roosevelt or Ruin" had changed to "Roosevelt and Ruin":

"Your erstwhile saviour, whose golden promises ring upon the counter of performance with the cheapness of tin, bargained with the money changers that, with seventy billion laboring hours in the ditch, or in the factory, or behind the plow, you and your children shall repay the debt which was created with a drop of ink in less than ten seconds."

Lashing at the money changers he excoriated them in these words:

"For God's command of 'Increase and multiply,' spoken to our first parents, the satanic principle of 'decrease and devastate' has been substituted."

U. S. voters had no place to go until Father Coughlin announced the candidacy of William Lemke in these words:

"Thus, it is my privilege to announce to the millions of members who belong to farm groups, labor unions, the Townsendites and every other group, that the National Union will declare eligible for endorsation as President, William Lemke, whose platform, delivered to me last week, is in harmony with our principles, and whose willingness to stand for election was announced today."

Just a Minute

?0,000,000 Unemployed

Huey Long guessed there were 20,000,000 unemployed.

William E. Green guesses there are 10,000,000.

The New York Sun guesses 3,-500,000.

Anyone can guess. Nobody knows. There are no government statistics on total unemployment.

We do not know the most important fact about the depression—how many unemployed there are.

Roosevelt started to count them but stopped. Why?

Was he afraid that Huey Long's guess was right?

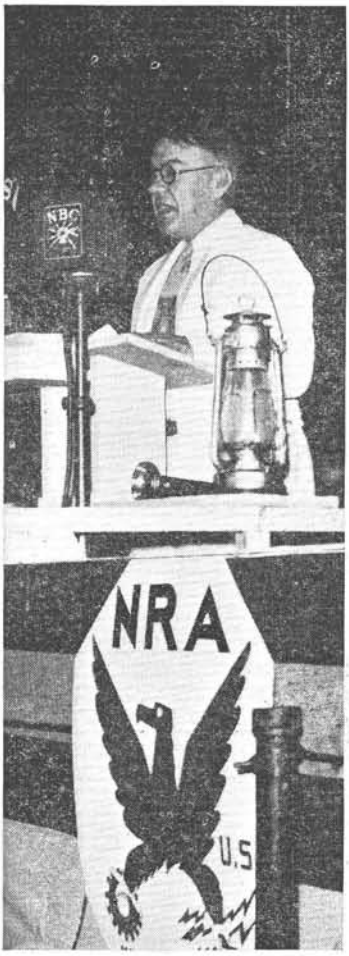
Bankers' Arithmetic

Lawrence Dennis, a leading American economist, has calculated that if a banker had invested 1c in the Year One at 6 per cent, and compounded it semi-annually thereafter, it would today have grown to 200 million globes of solid gold, each the size of our earth.

The banker will never have that much gold because there isn't that much gold in the universe. But the banker does believe in compound interest. And he will have your home, your insurance, your automobile, the shirt off your back and he will have you and your children's children in debt to him that much to the end of time. If you let him!

Against God and Man

1933



—Acme Photo

General Hugh S. Johnson, N. R. A. Administrator, reviews recovery parade in Washington, D. C.

FATHER COUGHLIN:

1933 and the National Recovery Act which multiplied profits for the monopolists.

1934

—Acme Photo

A streak of yellow paint on their backs marks these pigs for destruction at the Chicago Stock Yards at a cost of $55,000,000 to the U. S.

FATHER COUGHLIN:

1934 and the AAA which raised the price of foodstuffs by throwing back God's best gifts into His face.

1935

—Acme Photo

A branch of the privately owned Federal Reserve Bank in Downtown Chicago opens for business as usual.

FATHER COUGHLIN:

1935 and the Banking Act which rewarded the exploiters of the poor, the Federal Reserve Bankers and their associates, by handing over to them the temple from which they were to have been cast.

Rand Walks Out City Faces Dole

(By Staff Correspondent)

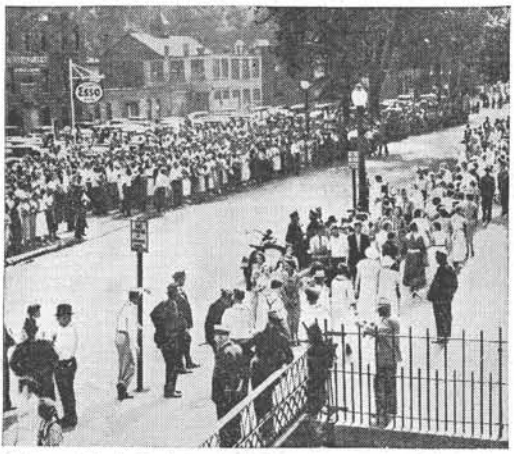
Middletown, Conn.—Because 1,200 workers in the Remington-Rand Plant, Middletown's chief industry, demanded higher wages, Company officials ordered the plant dismantled and the machinery shipped out of town, leaving the problem of these now permanently unemployed up to the city. The Mayor of Middletown, blaming the company, said: "The employer refused to confer with the employes."

With its chief industry gone, Middletown is the first victim in Remington-Rand's attempt to dodge its workers' demands by punishing one group of workers to frighten another group into submission. Strikes were in progress in 6 eastern plants with all the familiar accompaniment of tear-gas bombs, police beatings and strike breakers.

Rand's threats were successful at Tonawanda, North Tonawanda and Ilion. Syracuse and Norwood were weakening.

500 strike breakers were shipped to Syracuse to work under police guard. Rand offered employes in unaffected plants a $15 bonus to betray the strikers by taking jobs they vacated, workers claimed.

Police Quell Rand Strikers



Workers outside the Remington-Rand plant at Syracuse, New York. Strikers and sympathizers face police, who were instructed to "swing their clubs" if the workers showed fight. Last week similar scenes were being enacted at Ilion, New York, and Middletown, Connecticut.

Report Shows Rand Dividends Up 300 Per Cent

The financial page of the New York Times reveals a net profit for Remington-Rand, Inc., of $3,010,288 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936—up $1,259,697 from 1935. The profit was equivalent to $1.24 on each $1.00 share of common stock in the fiscal year just ended, against 33c a common share the year before—a 300% increase.

In April, 1936, one month before the strikes, Remington-Rand, Inc., reported a net income of $277,330, after charges and taxes, the largest for that month in the Company's history, and comparing with $193,000 in April, 1935..

Domestic and foreign sales ran 24.3% ahead of April, 1935, and the total sales for May were 20% over the like 1935 month.

James H. Rand, Jr., President, was unconcerned about the slight decrease in May sales from the April level. "The result of shutdowns of several of the Company's manufacturing plants during the last week of the month," he explained.

RELIEF DIET STUNTS GROWTH

From London comes a story of an experiment made by the Royal Society of Arts, which fed rats the same relief rations eaten by the English poorer classes.

After a sixteen-day test the society found that the rats lost weight, "became stunted and quarrelsome."

Said one of the experimenters:

"It is not unreasonable to expect that, other things being equal, similar results would ultimately arise in man from the use of these diets."

William Lemke Looks at Congress

I shall make this article short as I do not intend to compete with the ballahoo and make believe statements put out by the Republican and Democratic national conventions. Both are long on promises and short on performance. Both the reactionary Republicans and the reactionary Democrats ganged up on the Frazier-Lemke Refinance Bill. Both are now ballahooing about the farmers. Both are equally insincere in their ballahooing.

Both of these parties ganged up on old age pension legislation. They were very much concerned about the nickels and pennies contributed for the cause of old age compensation. They were not at all concerned about the six million that the Republicans invested in the last presidential election, only to lose it, nor were they concerned about the seven million the Democrats invested in that election to win it. Both are now ballahooing about the aged. Both of these parties ganged up on any legislation that would have given youth an opportunity to become self-supporting, but they are now ballahooing about the mothers and fathers of the youth.

Recently I was asked what I had to suggest for an agricultural plank for the Democratic platform and also for the Republican platform. My answer was that John A. Simpson and Ed Kennedy, in substance, wrote the agricultural plank in the Democratic platform in 1932, but that it had not been used. Not even touched. The present administration went astray and became entangled with the 1932 Republican plank of restriction and destruction. Therefore, I suggested that as far as the Democratic platform was concerned, we were not interested in their make believe planks, that we demanded performance.

As for the agricultural plank in the Republican platform, I suggested that they give us a real liberal candidate in whose integrity and promises the people have confidence. One who would not forget his promises overnight and then we will be satisfied with a blank for a platform. Platforms, after all, are made to fool the public. The intelligent people no longer are satisfied with words. They demand performance and integrity.

Of course, there is the ballahoo about the veterans and their treatment. The Republicans' spellbinder denounces this Administration because of the Economy Act and the veto of the soldiers' bonus, which should be called soldiers' compensation. The Democrats' spellbinder will denounce the previous Republican Administration because it also vetoed the soldiers' bonus and because of the treatment given to the bonus marchers.

The key noters of both parties will find out that the veterans' memory is not so short. They will find out that the veterans know that the reactionary Republicans and reactionary Democrats in the House and in the Senate ganged up on them and both voted for the so-called Economy Act, which should be called Wall Street Act. They will find out that the veterans know that both the Republican and Democratic Administration vetoed the soldiers' bonus. They will learn to their sorrow that the veterans still remember that under one Administration they were gassed and driven out of Washington at the point of bayonets and that under the other they were treated brutally and inhumanly and even their hospitalization taken away.

Let us ask that these reactionary orators be forgiven because they know not what they say. The people are sufficiently informed. They no longer believe them nor do they have confidence in either of these parties. They demand Fair Play and not a New Deal or a New Shuffle. There will be about 150 new faces in Congress. The people will vote their honest convictions. They will vote for the member of Congress whose record shows that they were for the people and against Wall Street and they will vote against those members whose record shows that they are for the coupon clippers. They will do this regardless of party or party affiliations. America will go into action November 3, 1936. Let the money changers beware.

The Platform of the Union Party

1 America shall be self-contained and self-sustained—no foreign entanglements, be they political, economic, financial or military.

2 Congress and Congress alone shall coin, issue and regulate all the money and credit in the United States through a central bank of issue.

3 Immediately following the cancellation of the right now vested in private owners to coin and issue money, Congress shall refinance all the present agricultural mortgage indebtedness for the farmer and all the home mortgage indebtedness for the city owner with money issued directly by Congress. The credit which previous Congresses permitted privately owned banks to create out of nothing and loan to the Government with the understanding that it be repaid in real labor and service and goods by the citizens shall be cancelled because only fictitious credit was loaned and only fictitious repayment should be made.

4 Congress shall legislate that there will be an assurance of a living annual wage for all laborers capable of working and willing to work.

5 Congress shall legislate that there will be an assurance of production at a profit for the farmer.

6 Congress shall legislate that there will be assurance of reasonable and decent security for the aged, who, through no fault of their own, have been victimized and exploited by an unjust economic system which has so concentrated wealth in the hands of a few that it has impoverished great masses of our people.

7 Congress shall legislate that American agricultural, industrial and commercial markets will be protected from manipulation of foreign monies and from all raw material and processed goods produced abroad at less than a living wage.

8 Congress shall establish an adequate and perfect defense for our country from foreign aggression either by air, by land, or by sea, but with the understanding that our naval, air and military forces must not be used under any consideration in foreign fields or in foreign waters either alone or in conjunction with any foreign power. If there must be conscription, there shall be a conscription of wealth as well as a conscription of men.

9 Congress shall so legislate that all federal offices and positions of every nature shall be distributed through civil service qualifications and not through a system of party spoils and corrupt patronage.

10 Congress shall restore representative government to the people of the United States to preserve the sovereignty of the individual States of the United States by the ruthless eradication of bureaucracies.

11 Congress shall organize and institute federal works for the conservation of public lands, waters and forests, thereby creating billions of dollars of wealth, millions of jobs at the prevailing wage, and thousands of homes.

12 Congress shall protect small industry and private enterprise by controlling and decentralizing the economic domination of monopolies to the end that these small industries and enterprises may not only survive and prosper but that they may be multiplied.

13 Congress shall protect private property from confiscation through unnecessary taxation with the understanding that the human rights of the masses take precedence over the financial rights of the classes.

14 Congress shall set a limitation upon the net income of any individual in any one year and a limitation of the amount that such an individual may receive as a gift or as an inheritance, which limitation shall be executed through taxation.

15 Congress shall re-establish conditions so that the youths of the nation as they emerge from schools and colleges, will have the opportunity to earn a decent living while in the process of perfecting themselves in a trade or profession.

Father Coughlin:

"I have the honor to present to you William Lemke from the plains of the Dakotas, a leader who has left his mark for erudition in the halls of Yale University and who already has carved a niche of fame for himself in the industrial and agricultural temples of America."

William Lemke, Candidate for President

Harris & Ewing Photo

Message to the People from William Lemke

William Lemke, The Union Party Candidate for President, Speaks to the People of the United States in this Exclusive Statement to SOCIAL JUSTICE

The ganging up of the stand-pat Republicans and the reactionary Democrats on all real progressive legislation made the formation of the Union Party inevitable.

Under its emblem the nation will have a new birth.

The money changers will now be driven out of the temple.

The Cleveland Convention gave us the dying echoes of the international bankers and coupon clippers.

The Philadelphia Convention will give us some promises and pledges but to be broken.

The reactionaries are now being separated into the Democratic and Republican parties, while all liberal, patriotic, conscientious citizens will ioin the Union Party.

The farmer, the laborer, and the small business man will now find a common ground to unite.

In this "Union" there will be strength and accomplishments.

THE TWEEDLEDEE DEPRESSION AN

Three Long Years With Hoover

—*Acme Photo*

BONUS MARCHERS—With tear gas bombs and fixed bayonets, police and U. S. soldiers drive veterans of the World War from Washington where they had come to plead for payment, not of a "bonus", but of compensation for war service.

—*Acme Photo*

CLOSED BANKS—The Bank of the United States in New York City with 58 branches closed its doors in 1930 with losses of millions to its depositors. Just one of many banks still closed throughout the nation.

—*Acme Photo*

MARKET CRASH—After the market crash on "black Friday," once valuable stocks and bonds are used for wall paper.

—*Acme Photo*

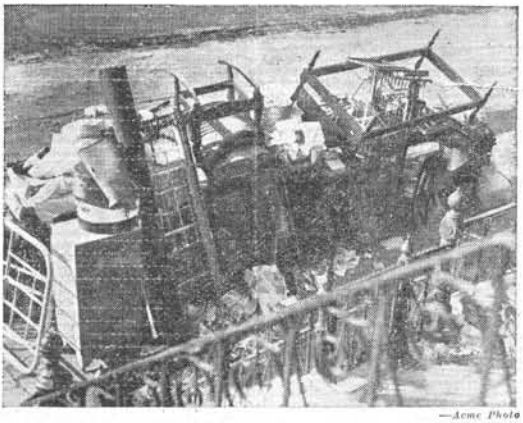
HOOVERVILLES—One of the unemployed colony enjoys a snack in the "kitchen" of his home. In the background loom the dwellings of wealthy New Yorkers.

D THE TWEEDLEDUM DEPRESSION

Three Long Years With Roosevelt

—Acme Photo

RELIEF STRIKES—CWA workers stage a demonstration to protest layoffs, wage cuts and proposed termination of the entire CWA program. Typical of relief strikes throughout the country.



—Acme Photo

EVICTIONS—Because she could not pay two months back rent, Miss Margaret Lingelbach, Church worker, found her furniture piled outside her apartment on the icy street.

—Acme Photo

BOONDOGGLING—WPA workers carry rocks 3 miles in buckets when contractors were notified $1,500 of Federal money allotted for highway project had to be used up in some way until required WPA hours were completed.

—Acme Photo

UNEMPLOYED—The man out of work feasts his family on corn meal in the one-room shack which serves as their home.

NEW DEAL FORECLOSES AS HOME LOANS STOP

Officially at midnight of June 12, the Home Owners Loan Corporation stopped lending money to distressed home owners and started out to get back its $3,000,000,000 in loans, a step which will require wholesale foreclosures.

1,000,000 U. S. citizens must pay up or face eviction by their Government whose hand, once extended to them in aid, now serves a sheriff's warrant.

To justify its giant $3,000,000,000 blunder, the H.O.L.C. lists six benefits, only one of which by its own admission is a benefit to the people. This benefit, the rescue of more than 1,000,000 home owners who had faced foreclosure, is now cancelled by HOLC's threatening to foreclose itself; the other 5 benefits to the bankers stand as formerly. They are:

(1) Rise of $12,000,000,000 in the value of real estate, chiefly owned by bankers;

(2) Aid to real estate lending racketeers by exchanging Federal bonds for worthless mortgages, largely held by bankers and land speculators;

(3) Bailing out local governments victimized by mortgage racketeers;

(4) Payment of $400,000,000 into bankers' pockets to save them from going to jail on charges of criminal negligence in investing depositors' money.

(5) Expenditure of $85,000,000 on repairs for homes to make good the inflated claims of speculating land grafters.

◆ ◆ ◆

DEFINITION OF A DELEGATE

CLEVELAND (Special)—Henry L. Mencken, bitter commentator on the national scene, had a fine time for one of his intense likes and dislikes, during the Republican convention here.

Henry, who has "burned up" the best of them with his cutting remarks and cynical wittieisms, came nearer to truth than fiction when, after observing the assembled 1,100 delegates to the convention in Public Hall, announced for publication:

"A delegate is an obscure man. He's lucky if his home town paper prints his name once. He comes here and votes as he's told by the man who owns him.

"He's sleepy, bored and full of bad liquor. When the keynote speech starts, all sensible people leave the hall, but a delegate has to sit there and listen. And he's paying all his own expenses!"

And some people, Mr. Mencken, call those delegates the "makers of presidents"!

"I don't know much about the tariff, or about steel rails. But this I do know: If we buy steel rails from foreigners, they have the money and we have the rails. But if we buy steel rails here, we have both the money and the rails."

—Abraham Lincoln.

Can't Speak at Soldier Field Supreme Court Tells Coughlin

Swastika Flies at Chicago

—*Acme Photo*

German-American Organization Celebrates at Soldier Field

The score for free speech at Soldier Field stood this week,—one victory, one defeat. The German Day Association won when Robert J. Dunham, President of the Park District, permitted the German national flag to be raised along with the American flag to honor visiting German ministers.

Father Coughlin lost when the Illinois Supreme Court ruled against him.

Last Wednesday the Illinois Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the Cook County Superior Court, which had granted a writ of mandamus ordering the Chicago Park District to permit Father Coughlin to hold a mass meeting in the Stadium. The Park Board had appealed from that decision.

Samuel A. Ettelson, counsel for the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, filed notice with the Illinois Supreme Court yesterday that he would seek a review of the decision denying the Detroit radio priest use of Soldier Field for a meeting.

Petition for rehearing will be filed at Springfield before July 6, when the legal twenty-five-day period expires, Attorney Ettelson announced.

This news will come as a disappointment to the many thousands of Coughlin's supporters in Illinois and adjoining states who have looked forward to Father Coughlin's appearance at Soldier Field ever since he announced, "I will come to Illinois and speak if we can obtain Soldier Field."

In view of the ease with which permits were obtained to speak at Madison Square Garden in New York, the Cleveland Stadium and other large meeting places in other cities, it was thought that the securing of Soldier Field would present no difficulty. However, soon after permission was first requested, it became evident that the Field would be obtained, if at all, only after a long legal battle.

It has been estimated that Soldier Field would hold a crowd of 200,000 people if special stands were built. Even so this would not nearly accommodate the registered membership of N. U. S. J. in Illinois and adjoining states.

Green and Lewis Wage Civil War Over Craft vs. Industrial Unions

Miners' Chief Paves Way for National Organization; Green Threat Ignored

A drive to organize all steel workers of the nation into a powerful industrial union went into high gear this week as John L. Lewis, mine leader, reached an agreement with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America.

Openly defiant to the craft union bloc of William Green, A. F. of L. head, the Amalgamated workers decided to swing to Lewis' strong Committee for Industrial Organization.

The Lewis committee already embraces an alliance of nine important unions, including mining, oil, textile and clothing workers.

These nine unions have ignored the threat of Green of expulsion from the A. F. of L. if they continued activity with the industrial faction.

Green, meanwhile, bitterly denounced the agreement which teams the Amalgamated union up with Lewis and charged the C. I. O. with having "thwarted" labor unification plans of the A. F. of L. executive council.

Even as he spoke telegrams of approval from steel towns of the country began to come into the C. I. O. office of Lewis.

From Portsmouth, Ohio, came word that strikers against the Wheeling Steel Corporation had rejected overtures of a Department of Labor conciliator, saying they were "not ready to talk settlement now that the Committee for Industrial Organization is going to help us."

The People Speak:

To the Editor:

What has either of the old parties ever done for the country, good or bad?

Republicans. Bad—They put the exception clause in the greenbacks, that caused them to depreciate. They passed the National Bank Act. (This was done when the "Democrats" were trying to destroy the Union.) They gave us the Spanish-American war. They gave us the Credit Mobile, Star Route and Teapot Dome scandals, where thousands of dollars were grafted. They stole the election from a lawfully elected president!

Good—They gave us the homestead act. They secured railroads for the hinterland, where there were no settlers. They preserved the Union with bayonet and gun. They paid billions of the national debt that was incurred by the Democrats.

Democrats. Good—They purchased Louisiana. Jackson, not the Democrats, fought the Bank of the United States.

Bad—They went to war in 1812 to annex Canada, not for the freedom of the seas. They made war twice on Mexico. They made war on the Union, thus starting our national debt, which they increased every time they held power since. They plunged us into the World war and gave about fourteen billions of our money to Europe and loaned them about the same amount, which can never be collected. Twice they tried to put us into the League of Nations, and tangled us up with European alliances. They gave us rubber stamp Congresses and the Federal Reserve Bank. They were also responsible for income taxes. They created and fostered religious prejudice with their "Know Nothings" before the civil war, the A. P. A. under Cleveland, the Ku Klux Klan under Wilson and the Black Legion in Roosevelt's administration. They destroyed our foreign trade. Their New Deal graft amounts to billions. They are using billions of the people's money to perpetuate their regime. Worst of all, they pauperized the people.

How can anyone vote for either of these parties?

Mound, Minn. —E. A. Malone.

Voicing the sentiment of tens of thousands of letters received at Royal Oak, Mr. Malone eloquently explains why the Union Party was formed. Now the people may cry "A plague on both your parties. We, the people, have a party of our own."

To the Editor: In my opinion, the Townsend organization and Father Coughlin's Social Justice members should go hand in hand for the good of humanity. I believe that 90 per cent of the Townsendites are in favor of the principles of the National Union for Social Justice. This was evidenced by the vote given the Frazier-Lemke Bill. Every Townsend supporter voted for the bill.

I am convinced that the Townsend organization and the National Union for Social Justice are making a grave mistake by not joining forces. I believe that wherever possible they should back a candidate who is in favor of both plans. The campaign of either organization will cost millions of dollars to bring the truth to the people, but I believe it can be done.

—George C. Smith, Sr.

Santa Maria, California.

The Union Party welcomes the members of all American-minded organizations. Here not only Coughlinites and Townsendites can work together, but all the people who up to now have been stranded in the no man's land of politics.

A TRUE SHORT STORY

The last day that John Trushal of Willard, Ohio, spent on earth began with a meager breakfast of cornmeal. It was no surprise to John that his ailing mother and his unemployed father could serve no better fare. For months John had sat down in that same bare kitchen to share with his mother and father and two sisters this monotonous breakfast.

If this morning meal differed from the others it was only because there was less to eat than before,—only because the face of his mother was more lined with worry, the expression in his father's eyes more hopeless, the natural gaiety of his sisters more subdued.

Little did John know that the food he and the family were consuming represented the last real wealth of the Trushal family,—the home was to be foreclosed, the clothes were worn out, the cupboard was bare!

The only bright spot in the past dreary six months for little John was his two pet rabbits, which he kept alive by foraging for grass. Somehow John could understand what his mother meant when she taught him that generous sacrifice had always its own reward. John felt that his pet rabbits were the reward for his patience with want in the midst of plenty. Because the Trushal family did live in the midst of plenty. Willard, a town of 31 00 inhabitants, was in the rich farming center of northern Ohio. John could see with his eyes that God had provided abundance. At noon of this sad day, the family assembled for its mid-day meal. With tears in his eyes Father Trushal told his family that dinner would not be served because there was no food. Suddenly a look of determination came into John's youthful face. He called his father aside and said:

"Father, I see we have nothing to eat. So, therefore, take my rabbits and kill them. They should last us several days."

As John's father went to kill the rabbits, John, still a look of determination in his face, went to the cellar of the Trushal home and there hanged himself.

Editor's note:—The story related above is a true account of incidents which actually happened.

Contest

Each week SOCIAL JUSTICE will print a True Short Story.

SOCIAL JUSTICE will pay $5.00 for each story printed.

Conditions of the contest:

(1) **Anyone is eligible to submit true short stories;**

(2) **A manuscript must be accompanied by unassailable proof that the story is true;**

(3) **Payment will be made for only those true short stories that are printed in Social Justice.**

(4) **The manuscript may be written in pencil, pen or on a typewriter;**

(5) **No manuscripts will be returned unless accompanied by self-addressed, stamped envelopes;**

(6) **The Editors of SOCIAL JUSTICE will be the sole judge of which stories are printed.**

(7) **Send your True Short Story to:**

True Short Story Editor,
SOCIAL JUSTICE,
Box 150,
Royal Oak, Mich.

To the Editor:

If the federal government, instead of paying the farmers to lessen their production, had subsidized them to the extent of a profit, the farmer would have been able to keep his hired man, who is now working in a CCC camp, at the expense of the taxpayer, while to the relief problems of our large cities is added the increased cost of living, created by the government's own action.

"Future historians, we can rest assured, will range Father Coughlin's name beside the great and beloved leaders of the past. Our part in this drama is to work and fight for the principles laid down by our courageous leader."

—M. A. L.

Springport, Michigan.

Our government is spending money lavishly for relief, yet the circulating medium is not increasing. When the money reaches the profit takers, it disappears into the savings accounts, and we see it no more. Are times getting better? Except that living costs are higher, we see no signs.

North Weymouth, Mass.

—John Buckley.

Correct, Mr. Buckley. Billions of dollars circulate among the bankers, while less and less money gets into the pockets of the people.

To the Editor:

I find the majority of people are going to vote for the Roosevelt regime because "it has done the most for the working masses." This is an absolute untruth. Our present administration has swelled the unemployment by its unfairness to the average business concern.

When we find our plants are producing sickly blossoms that soon droop and die, we do not spend our time treating the blossom. We go to the root and soil and recondition them. No unhealthy root planted in sour, unfertile soil will produce healthy blossoms. So it is with business.

Unless our government will come to the aid of business, the unemployment lists will swell beyond control.

I started in business over fifteen years ago. To build up my business, my family and I lived most frugally for more than five years. I worked 14 and 16 hours a day for 365 days a year By being fair to my employees, I won their co-operation and my business grew. Always I put any profit into machinery and continued employing additional help at union salaries. Today, with increasing taxes and the government doing its utmost to strangle me by interference and curtailment, my employees earn much more than I do. Even my home is in danger, because I cannot meet the expenses.

Has Washington done anything to assist the middle class business man? Should our present regime be re-elected, there is only one solution for me. Get rid of the machinery and close the door, thus throwing all my employees out of jobs. I am not alone in this solution. It's general. We cannot continue to exist if we must constantly drain the surplus we've managed to save, eventually going into debt.

Bronx, New York. —L. E. Weber.

The small business man has been one of the hardest hit victims of the Democratic and Republican connivance with the bankers.

To the Editor: When Russia sought to establish the principles of sovietism she did not begin by preaching, speaking to or instructing the mature minds of the country. "No," she said, "what they say or do matters little, but the youth we must have." Look at Mexico. Control of the young minds is keeping the Communists in power there. Ireland, in 1916, did not experience any trouble getting young men to serve as volunteers, because in Ireland the love of God and country is instilled in the young mind, perhaps better than in any other country on earth.

The youth of America today stands out as a paradox—it has access to the most in knowledge and receives the least. Havoc is being wrought upon their heads and disintegration of mind and character is setting in, due to a diluted curriculum and a generally unbalanced system.

I would suggest that you concentrate your efforts of reform absolutely on youth, and let those who had their day and their opportunity sit back and reflect. If we can capture the mind of youth, then victory will be ours.

—John J. McSweeney.

San Francisco, Calif.

The Union Party, less than one week old, is the party for your consideration.

To the Editor:

I am just an ordinary American, not Catholic, or anything else for that matter; have no job to lose and am not far removed from the welfare; in fact, I "enjoyed" the great privilege of being a member of that elevating system for two years or more; am now dependent upon relatives for my existence at present and for all time to come, as far as the money changers are concerned. They have completed the job of pauperizing me, and if possible, I probably would have had to eat or burn my typewriter, but since I still have it and a table to put it on, I am using it to spread the gospel of social justice.

It goes without saying that money should be controlled by the government and it will be too, if we "demand it loud enough." The Townsend Plan would give relief immediately—in fact, over night the effects would be felt—if put in operation, while, on the other hand, we can do a lot of starving while we are waiting to pry loose the money from the international bankers.

Father Coughlin's book on "Money" is invaluable and should be a regular text book of every school in the country. We should stand 100 per cent behind these great leaders of Social Justice. They would persecute Father Coughlin just as they are Dr. Townsend, if they could figure out any way to do it. It is a godsend to us the way Father Coughlin exposes our enemies and shows them up regardless of who they are. It is encouraging to feel that in this world of disillusion there are real leaders of courage who will speak the truth and stand up for it.

Pontiac, Michigan.—Mrs. Lela Pardo.

There's Only $1,500,000,000 Lawful Money in United States

This Startling Fact Was Admitted in Official Hearing on Banking Act of 1935

In several issues of SOCIAL JUSTICE we have discussed the nature and function of money. In the issue of May 22nd, we invited Professor Louis Haney to explain what is meant by *lawful* money; also promised our readers to expose the trifling amount of *lawful* money that exists today.

We frequently have mentioned the fact that more than 95 per cent of American business—that is the exchange of goods and services—is conducted through the use of *bank credit*, sometimes called *deposit* money. This bank credit is transferred between individuals and corporations, etc., via the use of checks.

Legally, one who has a bank deposit does *not* have money in the bank. He has *a right of action to get money*. He may transfer his right of action by ordering the bank, in writing, via the use of a bank check, to transfer his right of action to another.

Banks Create Credit

Bank deposits are figures representing what the bank *pretends* to have—what it *owes*. Banks *do not lend* money. They lend their own *private promises-to-pay money*.

The fundamental function of banks, under existing violations of the Constitution of the United States, is not to borrow their customers' money for the purpose of lending their money to others. The function of each present-day bank is to lend its own promises-to-pay money which does not exist. These promises-to-pay, commonly called credit, are created by the bank itself. Technically, this credit which the bank creates to lend, is known as a deposit.

This deposit is nothing but a bookkeeping entry. Bankers are *not* dealers in money. They *never lend money*. The objective of a banker is to create and lend the *bank's own private credit*, and to *buy* money and debts from its customers by creating and lending its own credit (promises-to-pay money) in exchange for the *money* and *debts* of its customers.

Lend Own Promise to Pay

The banks do *not* act as agents between persons who want to lend and those who want to borrow. The banker *buys* money from those who actually bring their earnings to the bank and make genuine deposits. He pays those genuine depositors with the bank's own privately created credit, which is *legally not* money but only a right of action against the bank. From all customers, other than those who make genuine deposits of their money they have received in exchange for goods and services, the bank buys rights of action.

To buy these rights of action, the bank uses exclusively its own credit by creating and lending rights of action against itself. A bank makes its huge profits by creating and issuing its own credit (promises-to-pay money) many times in excess of the genuine deposits it receives from those who actually give up money by depositing it in the bank. With its own credit, the bank buys debts from its customers. These debts are payable at a future time, for which the bank charges interest.

Thus we see that bank deposit money (with which 95 per cent of all business is transacted) consists principally of *rights* of *action* against the banks or, in other words, loans consisting of promises-to-pay money.

Definition of Money

We have repeatedly pointed out that wealth consists of physical useful things which sustain and empower life. Money is NOT wealth. Money is only a convenient manmade device necessary to avoid direct barter of goods for goods. When money is used in a transaction, wealth is surrendered by one party in exchange, *not for wealth*, but for a recognized instrument *exchangeable* for any wealth offered for sale—a demand claim on wealth.

According to statute law, money is a legal instrumentality consisting of denominated monetized paper or metal coins, created by the supreme or sovereign power of the nation for the definite purpose of cancelling legal debts.

According to the economic and philosophical definition of money, money, in the honest and rightful possession of its holder, certifies that such person or corporation has performed useful service to society, or has parted with property or goods (wealth) and has not yet received an equivalent in wealth. The equation is completed only when he parts with the money received, in exchange for such property, commodities or services as he desires for his own needs.

Medium of Exchange

The use of money bridges the time between the surrender of wealth or services, and the purchase of wealth as needed. It also enables one to exchange one kind of wealth or services for a number of kinds or, vice versa, it enables a person to exchange his labor for a number of kinds of wealth instead of forcing him to take as his pay a portion of his personal production.

The rightful possession of money is evidence that its holder has surrendered goods and services to society and has not yet received its equivalent.

If one reflects upon this correct definition of money, he can readily understand the underlying fallacies of our present *unconstitutional* system, under which banks do not surrender goods or services to society to obtain money, but merely originate what they lend and force the citizens to use their *illicit* originations in the conduct of the necessary exchanges involved in modern business. The fact that banks do not give up goods or services to obtain what they lend or are *not* lending other peoples' money, is the legal reason why banks dare not claim that they lend money. *Legally, they admit that they do not lend money, but lend only their own private promises-to-pay money.*

Amount of Lawful Money

During the hearings of the Banking Act of 1935, the governor of the Federal Reserve Board was questioned by several members of the Committee on Banking & Currency of the House of Representatives, as to what is *"lawful"* money, and *how much* is in existence.

The governor had to admit that the only *lawful* money in the United States, as of January 1, 1935, was:

United States Notes, of which there were $346-million.

Silver Certificates, of which there were $702-million.

Silver Dollars, of which there were $32-million.

Subsidiary Silver, of which there was $309-million.

Minor Coin, of which there was $130-million.

[From Hearings on Banking Act of 1935 before the Committee on Banking & Currency, House of Representatives, 74th Congress, First Session, H. R. 5357, page 375.]

These figures, quoted by the governor of the Federal Reserve Board, expose the fact that the meager sum of approximately $1,500,000,000 is the *only amount of lawful money* in existence in the United States. The governor had to admit also, as any informed person knows, that Federal Reserve Notes are NOT lawful money.

He did testify that there were in existence, as of that date, $3,500,000,000 Federal Reserve Notes. Only since January, 1934, have Federal Reserve Notes been legal tender.

With the melting of all the legally stamped gold coin bearing the seal of the United States government into bars, and the calling of all the gold coins and gold certificates from the hands of the citizens (under threat of penitentiary sentence), there was *no lawful money or legal tender* excepting silver coins, silver certificates and United States Notes which, as mentioned above, make a total of less than 1 billion 500 million.

Private Money Legal Tender

Federal Reserve bankers then forced Congress to make the Federal Reserve Notes—their private note issues—legal tender, which means they are now forcing the citizens of the United States to use these private emissions (promises-to-pay money) in cancellation of debts.

A definition for Legal Tender *is money that can be legally offered in the payment of debt.* Mark well that these Federal Reserve Notes, which you were forced to use from 1913 down to January, 1934, WERE NOT EVEN LEGAL TENDER.

Today, they are *not lawful* money, because the bankers know that they *dare not* say that their *private* promises-to-pay money constitute money which has been lawfully created in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

The Federal Reserve bankers admit, on the face of the Federal Reserve Notes, that these private bank notes—these promises-to-pay money—are not lawful money. There is engraved on the face of each note: *"This note . . . is redeemable in lawful money at the United States Treasury or at any Federal Reserve Bank."*

What Is Lawful Money?

This is engraved admission on the part of the Federal Reserve bankers that they *are not* and *cannot be* the creators of lawful money. They know that *only* by the sovereign power can lawful money be created, which means that the *only lawful* money in the United States of America today is that *which has been created by the stamp of the United States of America, at the order and discretion of the Congress of the United States*, and *paid* into use.

We have over 45 billions of bank deposit money and Federal Reserve Notes in existence today. Bankers pretend that all of the bank deposit money can be exchanged for currency, and that all of the currency can be exchanged for lawful money. *How could some 45 billions be exchanged for 1 billion 500 million?*

These specially privileged groups called banks have caused Congress to betray the people by having Congress grant to them the illicit franchise to substitute their private promises-to-pay money for lawful money.

These private promises-to-pay money are all *loaned* into existence. They afford an enormous *unearned* revenue and enable the controllers of the Central Banks to manipulate the *volume* of the medium of exchange through which wholesale confiscation of property can be accomplished. When loans are *called*, and the private promises-to-pay which the people are forced to use as money, are *cancelled out of existence.*

In a subsequent article we will explain the mechanism through which bank credit is built up, and also how the Federal Reserve bankers use United States Notes—which they contemptuously call *"Greenbacks,"* but which they recognize *as lawful money*—to redeem their own private promises-to-pay.

Farm Congressmen Vote Against Farm Bill

By the Farm Editor

By this time every farmer who is trying to whack a living out of the soil must certainly be aware of how he was "let down" by a gag-ruled congress in the recent Frazier-Lemke melee.

He surely must know what congressmen voted *for* the bill, and which ones *against*, because people aren't in the habit of ignoring facts that vitally affect the welfare of their country.

But much damaging evidence against the traitor-representatives who knifed the Frazier-Lemke bill is yet to be uncovered. Accordingly, SOCIAL JUSTICE once again turns a microscope on the record and, in the spirit of service, deals out some more statistics.

Table Shows Farm Debt

Elsewhere on this page is published a table showing the total amount of first-mortgage indebtedness on farms, operated by their full owners, in the various states.

This table represents approximately one-half of the total first mortgage debt and includes no second or third mortgages, no liens on livestock or equipment.

It will be noted that Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota and Texas head the parade of states in the burden of agricultural debt.

Of these five states, all the representatives of Minnesota, *with the exception of Maas*, voted *for* the Frazier-Lemke bill.

Reilly Lone Opponent

In Wisconsin, Congressman Michael Reilly *alone voted against the bill*, and thus prohibited the distribution of approximately $265-million among the farmers of Wisconsin for debt refunding.

In the leading agricultural state—Iowa—two representatives, Bierman and Gwynne, *voted against* final passage, thereby denying the debt-laden farmers of their state a distribution of about $340-million.

In California, Congressmen:

Buck	**Costello**	**Kahn**
Burnham	**Doekweiler**	**Kramer**
Carter	**Ford**	**Lea**
Colden		

voted against the distribution of approximately $223,000,000 to refinance the debt-burdened farmers of that state.

In Texas, with farm refinancing equivalent to approximately $150,000,000 immediately available, the administration lined up Congressmen—

Buchanan	**Kleberg**	**South**
Cross	**Lanham**	**Sumners**
Johnson	**Maverick**	**Thomason**
Jones	**Rayburn**	

against the Frazier-Lemke Bill, and the farmers of Texas will still pay the old high rates of interest on at least $150-million of debt.

The sixth most important debt-burdened state is Illinois. Had the Frazier-Lemke Bill passed, the farm refinancing immediately available would have approximated $150-million. Here is the line-up of the Congressmen from Illinois who *deprived the farmers* of that state of that $150,000,000.

Adair	**Kocialkowski**	**O'Brien**
Allen	**Kelly**	**Reed**
Arends	**Lucas**	**Sabath**
Beam	**McAndrews**	**Schaefer**
Church	**McKeough**	**Schuetz**
Dirksen	**Mason**	**Thompson**
Dobbins	**Mitchell**	

Missouri, Nebraska

Missouri might have benefited in farm refinancing to the extent of $140-million. Five representatives of that state *voted against* the true interest of the farmers. They are:

Cochran	**Hennings**	**Williams**
Bell	**Short**	

Farm Mortgage Debt of States

Iowa	$452,902,000	Colorado	$48,854,000
Wisconsin	355,029,000	New Jersey	39,796,000
California	298,523,000	Alabama	37,422,000
Minnesota	235,114,000	Mississippi	36,733,000
Texas	199,238,000	Montana	36,598,000
Illinois	199,229,000	Georgia	35,624,000
Missouri	187,863,000	Arkansas	35,388,000
Nebraska	172,342,000	Massachusetts	34,060,000
New York	170,460,000	Maryland	32,863,000
Ohio	143,089,000	Utah	28,741,000
Michigan	141,034,000	Louisiana	26,765,000
Pennsylvania	122,744,000	South Carolina	26,447,000
Kansas	113,807,000	Vermont	26,370,000
Indiana	112,185,000	Connecticut	23,556,000
Washington	72,303,000	Maine	22,539,000
South Dakota	64,358,000	Florida	21,606,000
Oregon	64,116,000	West Virginia	16,260,000
Kentucky	62,777,000	Wyoming	12,781,000
Oklahoma	60,631,000	Arizona	11,618,000
North Dakota	60,044,000	New Mexico	10,325,000
Virginia	53,424,000	New Hampshire	8,199,000
Idaho	50,225,000	Nevada	8,074,000
Tennessee	49,750,000	Delaware	5,617,000
North Carolina	49,670,000	Rhode Island	2,655,000

In Nebraska the Frazier-Lemke benefits would have amounted to $129-million. Representatives Coffee and McLaughlin *saw fit to vote against* the bill.

The first mortgage debt by owner-occupied farms in New York amounts to $170-million. The approximate refinancing offered by Frazier-Lemke is $127,000,000. The following Congressmen from New York *voted against* the bill.

Andrews	**Delaney**	**O'Connor**
Bacon	**Dickstein**	**O'Day**
Barry	**Duffy**	**O'Leary**
Beiter	**Evans**	**Peyser**
Bloom	**Fitzpatrick**	**Pfeifer**
Boylan	**Fish**	**Reed**
Burdick	**Gavagan**	**Sirovich**
Celler	**Goodwin**	**Sissen**
Cole	**Hancock**	**Somers**
Corning	**Kennedy**	**Snell**
Crowther	**Lord**	**Sullivan**
Cullen	**Mallard**	**Taber**
Culkin	**Mead**	**Toney**
Curley	**Merritt**	**Wadsworth**

In Ohio the government might have provided $107-million at low rates of interest to farmers, yet

Cooper	**Kloeb**	
Fiesinger	**Thom**	
Hess	**Harlan**	
Hollister		

voted against the bill.

Michigan and Pennsylvania

Ninety-five thousand owner-occupied farms in Michigan have first mortgages amounting to $141,000,000. The pro-rated distribution of government credit under the Frazier-Lemke Bill would bring into the state of Michigan $105-million. Such refinancing would have brought a new measure of prosperity into this great industrial state—front and center of the automotive industry. The distribution of $3-billion to refinance farm mortgages nationally would have a salutary effect on the working conditions and the wages paid in every automotive factory.

Out of the city of Detroit: *Rabaut, Dingell, Lesinski* and *McLeod voted against* such prosperity. *Dondero*, whose district is part in Detroit and part in Oakland county, wherein are situated the great factories of Pontiac, the General Motors Truck and Fisher Body, a county in which farming is yet important, *voted against the bill. Mapes, Michener and Brown*, from out in the state, likewise *voted against* agriculture and against labor when they voted down Frazier-Lemke.

The first mortgage debt in the great state of Pennsylvania is $122-million. Under Frazier-Lemke $92-million of this would have been refinanced. The refinancing for the farmers of Pennsylvania of $92-million would have lightened the burden of debt on 75,000 farm families at least. But the effect of Frazier - Lemke in rehabilitating agriculture was set aside as *Senator Guffey* went to work on the Congressmen and *Pat Boland*, the whip, worked unceasingly among the Democratic members. The Republicans joined forces with them to defeat the forces of labor as well as agriculture. Sixteen members of the Pennsylvania delegation *voted with the banking interests*. Their names follow:

Boland	**Frey**	**Richardson**
Brooks	**Gingery**	**Snyder**
Darrow	**Kinzler**	**Walter**
Ditter	**Ransley**	**Wilson**
Driscoll	**Rich**	**Wolfenden**
Faddis		

Kans., Ind., Wash., S. D.

In Kansas, 119,000 Kansas farmers have first mortgages on their farms amounting to $113,800,000 on the owner-occupied and operated farms alone. The estimated refinancing in Kansas under the provisions of the Frazier-Lemke Bill was $85-million. *Not a single representative of Kansas voted against the bill.*

There are 111,000 mortgaged farms in Indiana. The first mortgage debt on owner-occupied farms amounts to $112-million. William Lemke had a plan to refinance that debt to the extent of $84-million, but out of Indiana

Boehne	**Greenwood**	**Ludlow**
Crowe	**Halleck**	**Pettengill**

said, "No!"

All the representatives from the state of Washington *voted yes* on the final passage of Frazier-Lemke. The bill would have brought in $54-million for the benefit of 40,000 mortgaged farms in Washington.

The 64,000 mortgaged farms of South Dakota would have participated in $48-million of new government money. The two representatives of that great agricultural state *voted for* Frazier-Lemke.

Ore., Okla., N. D., Va.

One man in Oregon—Congressman Ekwall—*voted against* the distribution of $48-million among 32,000 farm families in his state.

In Kentucky the following Congressmen:

Chapman	**O'Neal**	
Creal	**Vinson**	
Gregory	**Robsion**	
May		

voted against the distribution of $47-million among 126,000 farmers of Kentucky whose farms are mortgaged.

Every Congressman from Oklahoma, realizing that over 80 per cent of the farms of that state were mortgaged, *voted for* a distribution of $46-million among owners of 163,000 mortgaged farms.

In Congressman Lemke's own state — North Dakota — $45-million would have been distributed among 60,000 farm families. Both of North Dakota's Congressmen *voted for* the bill.

Virginia has 75,000 mortgaged farms. The owners who operate them owe $53-million in first mortgage debt. The entire delegation *voted against* relief of the Virginia farmer.

Idaho, Tenn., N. C., Col.

Both Congressmen from Idaho *voted for* the bill.

Tennessee would have profited by the refinancing of $37-million worth of farm mortgages among 147,000 farmers had not the late Speaker Byrns, with

Chandler	**McReynolds**
Cooper	**Taylor**

joined forces to defeat the bill.

In North Carolina 63 per cent of the farms are mortgaged. The Frazier-Lemke Bill would have refinanced 176,000 farms to the extent of $37-million. Yet *not a vote out of North Carolina was cast for* the Frazier-Lemke Bill!

Forty thousand mortgaged farms in Colorado would have profited to the extent of $36-million. Lewis voted "*No!*"

N. J., Ala., Miss.

Thirty million dollars would have been distributed to the creditors of the 14,000 debt-burdened farmers of New Jersey. *Not a Congressman from New Jersey voted for the bill.*

Alabama is the third state of the forty-eight in the percentage of mortgaged farms—202,000. Practically 79 per cent of her farmers are in debt. Her mortgages amount to $47,400,000. Every Congressman from Alabama, under *the leadership of Bankhead*, now speaker of the House of Representatives, *voted against* the bill.

Mississippi, on a percentage basis, is the most debt burdened state in America: 261,000 of her farms are mortgaged, with 84.1 per cent of her farms under the yoke of debt bondage. Lemke of North Dakota programmed the distribution of $27-million in Mississippi, yet *Doxey* and *White voted "No."*

Mont., Ga., Ark.

Both *Ayers* and *Monaghan* of Montana *voted for* the Frazier-Lemke Bill.

Georgia boasts 199,000 mortgaged farms. It is the fourth greatest debt-ridden state in the Union on a percentage of farms mortgaged. Frazier-Lemke would have distributed $26-million in the state of Georgia, but every Congressman from that state *voted with the administration against* the Frazier-Lemke Bill.

Arkansas has 77 per cent of her farms mortgaged. The first mortgage debt is $35-million. Frazier-Lemke would have distributed $26-million among 186,000 debt-ridden farmers.

Driver	**Parks**
Fuller	**Terry**

voted against the bill.

EDITOR'S NOTE:

The analysis of the vote on the Frazier-Lemke Bill by the Farm Editor will be completed in the next issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE. The Farm Editor will review in the next article the vote in the following states: Massachusetts, Maryland, Utah, Louisiana, South Carolina, Vermont, Connecticut, Maine, Florida, West Virginia, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico, New Hampshire, Nevada, Delaware, Rhode Island.

Text of Radio Speech by Father Coughlin

Ladies and gentlemen, may I gratefully acknowledge that these broadcasting facilities have been extended to me by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

It is my purpose to engage your attention as I discuss, first, why I do not find it morally possible to support either the Republicans and their platform or the Democrats and their promises. Second, I shall make plain where the National Union for Social Justice, including myself, will stand in relation to the forthcoming elections in November of this year.

To clarify both of these answers, permit me to preface my remarks with a statement of fact which necessitated the establishment of an economic change in our progressive civilization.

Money Changers and Ruin

In the autumn of 1932 it was my privilege to address the American people on the causes of the so-called depression and upon the obvious remedies required to bring about a permanent recovery.

Those were days which witnessed a complete break-down of the financial system under which our western civilization had been operated. It was also evident that there was a concentration of wealth, and a multiplication of impoverished families. Unjust wages and unreasonable idleness were universally recognized as contradictions in an age of plenty. To my mind it was inconceivable that irrational and needless want should exist in an age of plenty.

Were there not plenty of raw materials in America? Were not our cities and our countrysides inhabited by plenty of skilled inventors, engineers, executives, workmen and farmers? At no time in the history of civilization was it possible for man to produce such an abundant supply, thanks to the benedictions of mass production machinery. At no time within the last two centuries was there such a demand on the part of our population for the thousands of good things capable of being produced in our fields and in our factories.

What was the basic cause which closed factories, which created idleness, which permitted weeds to overrun our golden fields and plowshares to rust? There was and is but one answer. Some call it by the name of lack of purchasing power. Others, viewing the problem in a more philosophic light, recognize that the financial system which was able to function in an age of scarcity, was totally inadequate to operate successfully in an age of plenty.

Let me explain this statement briefly: Before the nineteenth century the ox-cart, the spade and the crude instruments of production were handicaps to the rapid creation of real wealth. By 1932 a new era of production had come into full bloom. It was represented by the motor car, the tractor and the power lathe which enabled the laborer to produce wealth ten times more rapidly than was possible for his ancestors. Within the short expanse of one hundred and fifty years the problem of production had been solved, due to the ingenuity of men like Arkwright and his loom, Fulton and his steam engine and Edison and his dynamo. These and a thousand other benefactors of mankind battled against want of every species. They made it possible for the teeming millions of people throughout the world to transfer speedily the raw materials from field and forest and mine into food, shelter, clothing and the thousand necessities and conveniences, all of which fall under the common name of wealth.

Poverty, henceforth, became unnecessary for nations. Prosperity was within the grasp of every people.

It is understandable how depressions in bygone days were generated. Drouth, disease, flood and the limitations of human nature exacted their toll through the inexorable law of supply and demand. But with the advent of our scientific era with its far-flung fields, its spacious factories, its humming motors, its thundering locomotives, its highly trained mechanics, it is inconceivable how such a thing as a so-called depression should blight the lives of an entire nation when there was a plenitude of everything surrounding us only to be withheld from us because the so-called leaders of high finance persisted in clinging to an outworn convention of money, the medium through which wealth is distributed.

Their insistence on preserving a theory of so-called privately issued and controlled sound money was the chief cause which produced want in the midst of plenty.

Thus, I challenged the private control and creation of money because it was alien to our Constitution which says "Congress shall have the right to coin and regulate the value of money." I challenged this system of permitting a small group of private citizens to create money and credit out of nothing, to issue it into circulation through loans, and to demand that borrowers repay them with money which represented real goods, real labor and real service. I advocated that it be replaced by the American system which also happens to be the Christian system, namely, that the creation and control of money and credit is the right of the people through their democratic government.

Has this American system of money creation and control been our practice?

Unfortunately, no. Our government, through a policy of perversion and subterfuge, established, step by step, the Federal Reserve Banking System, giving power to less than 15,000 of our fellow citizens to create and control more than 90 per cent of all our money, mostly by a mere stroke of the fountain pen; to issue it into circulation as real legal tender; and to exact of the hundred and twenty-five million citizens the obligation of paying it back with interest, not through a stroke of the fountain pen but through arduous hours of toil, of sweat and of heartaches.

While the shadow of democratic government still existed in the halls of Congress and in the chair of the White House, nevertheless, the substance of plutocracy held sway as this new form of financial slavery gained control not only of America but of the entire world. To it the farmer was subservient as he followed his plow at a loss. Under the whip of its oppression the industrialists and their laborers in their factories became slaves as they were forced to operate for the dividends of this small group of citizens who clung to the ox-cart philosophy that money is wealth when every person knows that it is nothing more than the distributor of wealth.

Thus, in the face of the plenitude with which we are surrounded, men, in every station of life, began to regard the so-called depression as a break-down in the financial system. Citizens began asking themselves the questions: "Why should the farmer be forced to follow his plow at a loss?" "Why should the citizens—at least 90 per cent of them—be imprisoned behind the cruel bars of want when, within their grasp, there are plenty of shoes, of clothing, of motor cars, of refrigerators, to which they are entitled?"

These and similar questions, my friends, generated an intellectual revolution in America. The moral questions of food, of clothing, of shelter demanded an answer. The answer in democratic America must come from democratic legislation under the leadership of a sympathetic President.

Roosevelt or Ruin

At last, when the most brilliant minds amongst the industrialists, bankers and their kept politicians had failed to solve these questions on the principles upon which the Old Deal had operated, there appeared upon the scene of our national life a new champion of the people, Franklin Delano Roosevelt! He spoke golden words of hope to the people. Never since the days of the gentle Master and His Sermon on the Mount were such humanitarian principles enunciated. He intimated to the American people that the system of permitting a group of private citizens to create money, then to issue it to the government as if it were real money, then to exact payment from the entire nation through a system of taxation earned by real labor and service, was immoral. With the whip of his scorn he castigated these usurers who exploited the poor. With his eloquent tongue he lashed their financial system which devoured the homes of widows and orphans.

No man in modern times received such plaudits from the poor as did Franklin Roosevelt when he promised to drive the money changers from the temple—the money changers who had clipped the coins of wages, who had manufactured spurious money and who had brought proud America to her knees.

March 4, 1933! I shall never forget that inaugural address, which seemed to re-echo from the temple at Jerusalem, nineteen hundred and thirty years ago, the very words employed by Jesus Christ, Himself, as He actually drove the money changers from the temple.

The thrill that was mine was yours. Through dim clouds of the depression this man, Roosevelt, was, as it were, a new saviour of his people!

O, just a little longer shall there be needless poverty! Just another year shall there be naked backs! Just another moment shall there be dark thoughts of revolution! Never again will the chains of economic poverty bite into the hearts of simple folks, as they did in the past days of the Old Deal!

Such were our hopes in the springtime of 1933.

Roosevelt and Ruin

My friends, what have we witnessed as the finger of time turned the pages of the calendar? Nineteen hundred and thirty-three and the National Recovery Act which multiplied profits for the monopolists; 1934 and the AAA which raised the price of foodstuffs by throwing back God's best gifts into His face; 1935 and the Banking Act which rewarded the exploiters of the poor, the Federal Reserve Bankers and their associates, by

(*Continued on page 15*)

Over C. B. S. Friday Night, June 19, 1936

handing over to them the temple from which they were to have been cast!

In 1936, when our disillusionment is complete, we pause to take inventory of our predicament. You citizens have shackled about your limbs a tax bill of $35-billion, most of which, I repeat, was created by a flourish of a fountain pen. Your erstwhile saviour, whose golden promises ring upon the counter of performance with the cheapness of tin, bargained with the money changers that, with seventy-billion laboring hours in the ditch, or in the factory, or behind the plow, you and your children shall repay the debt which was created with a drop of ink in less than ten seconds.

Is that driving the money changers out of the temple?

Every crumb you eat, every stitch of clothing you wear, every menial purchase which you make is weighted down with an unseen tax as you work and slave for the debt merchants of America. But the $55-billion of debt bonds, held mostly by the bankers and the well circumstanced of this country, have been ably safeguarded from taxation by this peerless leader who sham battles his way along the avenue of popularity with his smile for the poor and his blindness for their plight.

Is that driving the money changers from the temple?

You laborers of America who work no more than an average of two hundred days a year at five dollars a day, are forced to contribute at least fifty days of your labor—to steal it from your wives and your children, to deprive them of the conveniences and the luxuries advertised in every paper and magazine—as tribute for the benefit of the bond holders.

Is that driving the money changers from the temple?

You farmers of America, of whom three thousand every week are driven over the hill to the poorhouse through the ruthless confiscation which is still protected under the ghise of friendship, are forced to bear the burden of eight billion dollars of mortgage-debt on farms at 6 per cent—farms which have depreciated 50 per cent during these last five years, farms which cannot be operated at a profit except temporarily through the immoral Tugwellism of destructions.

Is that driving the money changers from the temple, or is it driving Americans from their homes?

For God's command of "Increase and multiply," spoken to our first parents, the satanic principle of "decrease and devastate" has been substituted.

It is not pleasant for me who coined the phrase, "Roosevelt or ruin"—a phrase based upon promises—to voice such passionate words. But I am constrained to admit that "Roosevelt and ruin" is the order of the day because the money changers have not been driven from the temple.

Republicans and Ruin

My friends, I come before you tonight not to ask you to return to the Landons, to the Hoovers, to the old deal exploiters who honestly defended the dishonest system of gold standardism and rugged individualism. Their sun has set, never to rise again. America has turned its back definitely upon the platitudinous platforms of "ragged individualism." Who, at Cleveland, had the mental honesty to demand that Congress and Congress alone shall coin, issue and regulate all the money in this nation so that, once and for all, the entire people shall have the benefit and profit of an adequate purchasing power? Who, at Cleveland, dared call into question the privilege enjoyed by the Federal Reserve bankers? Who among these moribund New Deal crities dared campaign for an annual, decent wage for the laborer and production at a profit for the farmer? Alas! These Punch and Judy Republicans, whose actions and words were dominated by the ventriloquists of Wall Street, are so blind that they do not recognize, even in this perilous hour, that their gold basis and their private coinage of money have bred more radicals than did Karl Marx or Lenin. To their system of ox-cart financialism we must never return!

Review the Landon platform with its proposal to revive the gold standard which succeeded in prostrating civilization. Hypocritically, it proposes the restoration to Congress of the right to coin and regulate money now held by the President. The American people are not interested in such attempted deception because we are interested in restoring fo Congress the power over money now exercised by the Federal Reserve Banks which create and control more than 90 per cent of the nation's money.

On the other hand, the Democratic platform is discredited before it is published. Was there not a 1932 platform? By Mr. Roosevelt and his colleagues was it not regarded as a solemn pledge to the people? Certainly it was! And where is it today? Under the direction of Rexford Tugwell, the power and the brains behind the White House throne, it was plowed under like the cotton, slaughtered like the pigs.

In the history of American literature it will take its place as an appendage to Eugene O'Neill's "Strange Interlude." Its off-stage remarks in 1936 are supposed to remain unheard by the American public. But, judging by the previous platform, we know that while security for the aged will be advocated aloud, prosperity for the poorhouse will be the whispered order. Taxation of bankers' bonds will be proudly proposed, but the issuance of more bogus bonds will be the program of tomorrow.

Rest assured that if the Democrats are returned to power the temple will still remain the private property of the money changers. Then the golden key will be handed over to them for safe-keeping—the key which now is fashioned in the shape of a double cross.

O, would that another Milton could write the story of "Paradise Lost" to the people! Would that the blind bard could reconstruct the theme of "Paradise Regained" by the bankers!

Neither Old Dealer nor New Dealer, it appears, has courage to assail the international bankers, the Federal Reserve bankers. In common, both the Republicans and the Democrats uphold the old money philosophy, as their convention bands harmoniously strike up the tune of "Semper Fidelis," everlastingly faithful to Wall Street, to the underwriters of the World War, to the exploiters of the poor, to the merchants of death and of misery. Rest assured that both parties are determined to sham battle their way through this November election with the hope that 25 million American citizens will be driven into the no-man's land of politics.

Lemke and Liberty

My friends, there is no need of our remaining in the no-man's land of politics. As one citizen, I refuse to remain in the mud and slime of needless poverty, hemmed in by the barbed wire entanglements of want in the midst of plenty, and a target for the sharp shooters of high finance.

Thus it is my privilege to announce to the millions of members who belong to farm groups, labor unions, the Townsendites and every other group, that the National Union will declare eligible for endorsation for President, Congressman William Lemke, whose party platform, delivered to me last week, is in harmony with our principles, and whose willingness to stand for election was announced today.

To my mind, it is the only way out of no-man's land. It is an escape from the dole standard of Roosevelt and the gold standard of Landon. In 1864, when Lincoln proposed to abolish physical slavery, there was established a "Union Party." In 1936, when we are determined to annihilate financial slavery, we welcome "The Union Party," because it has courage to go to the root of our troubles.

Who is the leader of this Union Party? He is a man who has made promises in the past and has kept them. He is a battler who has entered into fights and has fought them. He is an American and not an internationalist, a liberty lover and not a slave trader who will fight for financial freedom as did his prototype, Lincoln, who waged war for physical freedom. He is a leader who has left his mark for erudition in the halls of Yale University and who already has carved for himself a niche of fame in the industrial and agricultural temple of America.

William Lemke's cap is in the ring. He has chosen as a running mate for the Vice-Presidency Thomas Charles O'Brien, eminent former District Attorney of Boston, Counsel for the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and firm exponent of social justice. For ten years before graduating from Harvard, he labored as a baggageman. Lemke and Yale and Agriculture and Republican. O'Brien and Harvard, Labor and Democrat. East and West, Protestant and Catholic sharing one program of driving the money changers from the temple, of permitting the wealth of America to flow freely into every honest home.

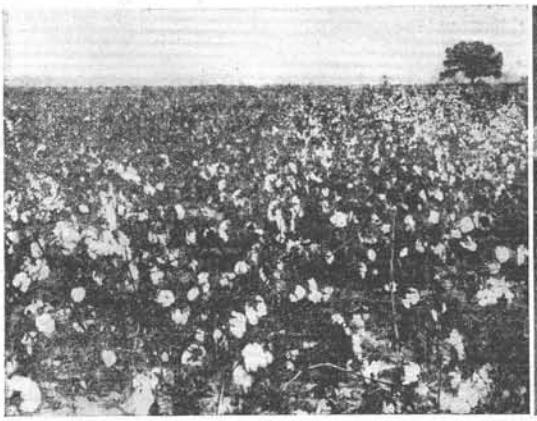
Although the National Union still adheres firmly to its policy of endorsing and supporting Democratic and Republican candidates for Congress who have pledged allegiance to our principles, nevertheless, tonight, it considers a poor man for President who has worked with his hands against the hostile forces of nature and with his soul against the diabolical forces of private money control.

This is a new day for America with its new "Union Party." No longer is there necessity to escape the torture of the New Deal exploitation by waving the red flag of communism. Lemke has raised for you a banner of liberty for you to follow as you carry it unsullied into the ranks of the money changers' servants now occupying the White House and the halls of Congress. According to Congressman Lemke, in every State in the Union there are able and efficient men setting about to legalize the existence of this Union Party. Tonight as I recognize the character of these men and the soundness of their platform I call upon the millions to gird their loins as they raise their voices to heaven in a cry of "Lemke and Liberty!"

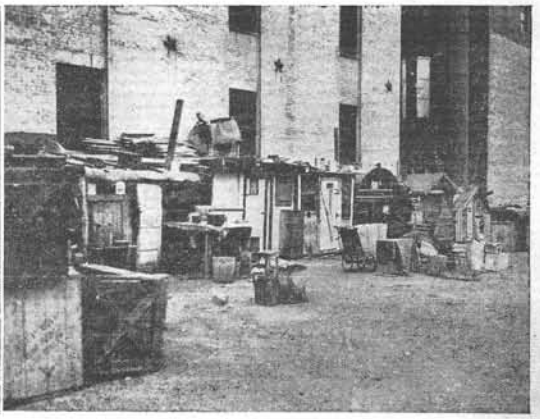
Father Coughlin closed his address by reading the platform of the Union Party, which appears on page 6.

WANT IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY

Plenty of wheat——————————————but not enough bread



Plenty of cotton——————————————but not enough clothes



Plenty of buildings——————————————but not enough homes